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we have a principle of force which does not seem to be in harmony with Professor Ryan's other theories, and it would be interesting to know what scope and limits he would assign to its operation.

One might, perhaps, criticise other minor features of this excellent book, but such criticism would not detract from its great merit as a logical and lucid exposition of a most important subject, pervaded by a spirit of sweet reasonableness that charms even when it may not convince. If all the claimants to shares in distribution could have such a spirit there would be far less of conflict in the industrial world. Father Ryan is doubtless right in saying that the fundamental cause of industrial warfare is the false conception of life that prevails among both rich and poor.

"The achievement of social justice requires not merely changes in the social mechanism, but a change in the social spirit, a reformation in men's hearts. To this end nothing could be more immediately helpful than a comprehensive recognition of the stewardship of wealth, and the duty of distributing superfluous goods."

J. E. LE ROSSIGNOL.

*University of Nebraska.*

#### NEW BOOKS

CLARK, W. E. *Outlines of lectures on economics*. (New York: W. E. Clark, College of the City of New York. 1916. Pp. 41. 25c.)

EISENMAN, C. *Everybody's business*. (Cleveland, O.: Burrows Bros. Co. 1916. Pp. 166.)

A series of quotations from popular sociological literature, with running comment from the point of view of a philanthropically inclined business man.

G. B. L. A.

ELY, R. T. and WICKER, G. R. *Elementary principles of economics*. Revised edition. (New York: Macmillan. 1917.)

FINN, J. J. *Operative ownership; a system of industrial production based upon social justice and the rights of private property*. (Chicago: Langdon & Co. 1916. Pp. 301. \$1.50.)

INGRAM, J. K. *A history of political economy*. New and enlarged edition with a supplementary chapter by WILLIAM A. SCOTT and an introduction by RICHARD T. ELY. (London: A. & C. Black. 1915. Pp. xix, 315. 7s. 6d.)

This volume reproduces, apparently without change, the text of the second edition of Ingram's well-known work, but is given a new interest by the contributions of Professor Ely and Professor Scott. In the introduction Professor Ely offers a helpful estimate of Ingram's services to the science of economics, which will be useful to the younger generation of economists who have no direct, personal

knowledge of the conditions which produced Ingram's book. Professor Scott's supplementary chapter, of some sixty pages, gives an excellent account of the Austrian economists, and reviews more briefly the development of economic thought in other countries during the last twenty-five years. It would be difficult, indeed, to refer the student to a better statement of the cardinal doctrines of Menger, Wieser, Böhm-Bawerk, and Sax.

Ingram's book was never a satisfactory history of economic science; and, as time passes, its defects become more and more evident. But it served a highly useful purpose in its day, and in its present dress retains interest for all who would understand the forces that have shaped the development of economic thought.

CHARLES J. BULLOCK.

LEAVITT, F. C. *Elementary social science*. (New York: Macmillan. 1917.)

MORET, J. *L'emploi des mathématiques en économie politique*. (Paris: Giard & Brière. 1916.)

PIERSON, N. G. *Traité d'économie politique*. Translated by LOUIS SURET. (Paris: Giard & Brière. 1916. 14 fr.)

SELIGMAN, E. R. A. *Principles of economics*. Seventh edition, revised. (New York: Longmans. 1917. Pp. liv, 711.)

### Economic History and Geography

*The Mississippi Valley in British Politics. A Study of the Trade, Land Speculation, and Experiments in Imperialism Culminating in the American Revolution*. By CLARENCE WALWORTH ALVORD. Two volumes. (Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Company. 1917. Pp. 358; 396. \$10.00.)

This is not a history of the West. It is a study of the formulation of British policy toward the West, of the interaction of politics and finance that prevented the introduction of any one of three separate plans proposed. Dr. Alvord has here performed the double task of analyzing the complex political situation in London during the pre-Revolutionary period, and of describing at the same time the economic enterprises that affected ministerial plans.

To the British ministers the disposition of the interior wilderness gained in 1763 was the vital phase of the American problem and not the disturbances in New York and Boston. Perhaps only regard for Massachusetts sensibilities prevented the book being called "The Western Origin of the American Revolution." Why the British government failed with the problem is perfectly clear when one considers that this highly delicate task was undertaken